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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
GUESTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
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with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. a58

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Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 604

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

A. F. O'Connor and family desire to return their heartfelt thanks to their friends for the many expressions of sympathy on their recent bereavement.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 19TH, 1907.

No one who has watched the proceedings of the recent Colonial Conference can fail to be struck with the fact that they brought to light many difficulties, which had hardly, as yet, been taken into account in respect to the formation of an Imperial Council. Notwithstanding the many patriotic declarations and high flown post-prandial speeches it must have been evident to any unbiased observer, that the majority of the Colonial Premiers showed themselves still a long way off anything like a real feeling of unity between themselves and the rest of the Empire. Each Colony waxed great on some particular matter which would be of special advantage to itself, and comparatively small interest was shown by any in the great questions which concern the whole Empire, and which are really those of the most importance. This was, however, only what might be naturally expected. There is a certain localism (if the word may be allowed) developed in the Colonies which is not easily got rid of by men belonging to them, and which it is especially difficult for Colonial Premiers to set aside. Mr. Chamberlain, when he was in South Africa, was sufficiently bold to tell the Colonists there plainly that he could not but regret to find them "very provincial." This expression does not exactly define what he was referring to, but was a sufficiently near description of the sentiments which all

Colonists entertain and which will constitute one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the formation of any Imperial Council or other Body who can act as a permanent adviser on Imperial Affairs. In point of fact the whole idea of an Empire is in a sense foreign to Colonial minds. The Colonies, not without some show of reason, are averse to regarding themselves merely as a part of one Great Empire, and as though they had no national existence of their own, and they habitually centre every question that arises upon their own particular Colony and estimate the importance of every measure not as it may affect the Empire as a whole, but as it may directly benefit themselves. It cannot be denied that the majority of the questions which were discussed, were approached very much in this spirit; and that while there was on the surface a very satisfactory show of fraternity and goodwill, an undercurrent of individuality on the part of different Colonies was at times somewhat noticeably apparent. It is worthy of note that coincident with the sitting of the Colonial Conference in London, a proposal was made in Australia to submit to the Home Government the question whether the Commonwealth might not have the right to decide to it of appointing its own Lieutenant Governors to the different Colonies. This shows how strongly the Colonists there are imbued with feeling of antagonism to anything like Central Authority at home and how much will have to be done before it will be possible to duly impress upon them the importance of the interests which each Colony has in common with all other dependencies and with the Empire as a whole.

It is much to be regretted that it was thought necessary to withhold full publicity to the discussions at the time when they took place—a course which was certainly remarkable on the part of a Government which boasts of its liberality in action as well as in name. The true reason for this plan having been adopted is generally believed to be the fear which was entertained that the expressions of the Colonies in favour of the adoption of some system of preference would have been so marked as to probably be inconvenient to the present Administration who have set their faces so definitely against such a course. Whatever may have been the reason the fact that full publicity was delayed is undoubtedly to be regretted; and that an unfavourable idea of the results of the Conference was thus produced. Had an opposite course been produced many important questions would have been discussed as they arose at the Conference not only there but in the public Press, which have now only been partially dealt with and in this way the public both at home and in the Colonies would have become better prepared to meet at least some of the more important problems, which it is hoped to solve; and above all the chief difficulty that has to be met, namely the creation of a true esprit de corps between the Home Country and the Colonies. This is the essential element required in their joining together to meet common needs as members of a common Empire. As a tentative measure towards securing this end the Conference will no doubt be of value; but it is idle to ignore that so far as matters have gone, there has not been very much accomplished in this direction. If a permanent Imperial Council is to be established, it is evident that there should be a certain number of Home Representatives (quite apart from the Official element) upon it. By this means something of a rapprochement might be made between the Home and the Colonial views of the questions that arise; and there would be a better chance of such questions being discussed upon their broad merits, than can be the case in the absence of a fair representation not merely of official but of general Home opinion at the discussions. It is to be hoped that, in future conferences, which will no doubt take place, this fact may not be lost sight of. There are always a large number of men to be found at home, some mercantile, others retired officials and the like, who are deeply interested in and thoroughly acquainted with the Colonies. Such persons are likely to look upon the questions that have to be dealt with in a manner which will have due regard to both Imperial and Colonial interests, and in this way the Conference can be made the means not only of securing that Colonial interests be duly considered by the Home Government, but the not less important end that Home and Imperial interests be equally considered and respected by the Colonies, and that both sides shall recognise that in a large number of important questions their interests are at one.

The plague total at date is 185 cases; there were five yesterday.

A Chinaman, who is wanted by the Straits Government for the theft of \$2,000, has been arrested by the Hongkong police. He had \$1,725 in his possession.

So great is the dearth of medical men in South Africa that an advertisement of a vacancy on the resident staff at Kimberley Hospital, carrying a salary of £300 a year, with board and quarters, did not bring a single application.

A coolie who had the audacity to steal coal from the police launches at the Police Wharf on Wednesday, was apprehended as he was walking off with two full baskets. Mr. Hazland sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and six hours in the stock.

The Minister of War at Peking has drawn the attention of the Government to the bad repair of the roads in the empire and he has asked that instructions be given to the viceroys and governors to have the roads made good so as to facilitate the movement of troops.

Messrs. Thomas Loft and T. G. Taraball have joined the Volunteer Corps and Mr. G. C. Moxon is re-enlisted to the Troops. Gunner J. W. Jay is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for twelve months, and Gunner J. T. McPherson leave for six weeks.

The following N.C.O.s and men of the H.K.V.C. passed in somnambulism signalling at an examination held on the 2nd and 3rd inst. Captains Armstrong and Wood, Lieutenants Plummer and Gubbay, Sergt. Darby, Corporals Day and Wright, Bomb. Serby, Gunners Jackson, Chapman, Gregory, Walling, Page and Carter.

His Excellency Shun is evidently a hard nut to crack, and doubtless he has, and knows that he has, the sympathy of a large section of the public, for he is universally acknowledged to be a man of great ability. The curious feature of his case in foreign eyes is (remarks a Japan paper) that his repeated resignations should be persistently returned by the Central Government. Peking must be either very much afraid of him or exceedingly reluctant to lose his services.

The annual distribution of prizes at Balliol Public School in connection with the special examination in composition took place yesterday at noon. Mr. Wolf, the Inspector of Schools, who kindly corrected the papers, awarded the prizes to the following competitors—Edith Mow Fung, Agnes Johnson Lee, Daisy Rosario, Chan Pik Mei, and Wong Tin Tai. The volumes, which were exceedingly handsome, were presented by Mr. R. E. Bellios in memory of his late father, The Hon. Mr. R. E. Bellios.

It appears that the Korean Emperor desired to receive his Ministers on June 28th, and the proximate cause of this refusal is said to have been a resolution adopted by the Council at its meeting in the Residency, General on the previous day. This resolution was that the Throne should be approached with a request for the dismissal of five officers of the Palace Guards on the ground that their action was opposed to the progress of reform. Yi Kungthak and his confidants obtained knowledge of this intention on the part of the Cabinet and are said to have persuaded the Emperor to postpone the assembly of the Council in the Palace.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is thoroughly wrought up over the looting of his personal belongings on his flagship during the public reception in Hampton Roads. Not only has he complained officially to the Navy Department, but Secretary McCall and Rear-Admiral Evans are resolved that the depredations of the so-called buccanniers who formed part of the police crowd on the Italian flagship shall not go unrebuked. Rear-Admiral Evans has told Secretary McCall that there is no doubt whatever that the persons who carried away the duke's silver toilet articles and other personal belongings, are members of what is known as good society, and that they are not, as might be inferred from the boldness of their operations, professional crooks and common thieves.

According to a London telegram printed in the New York papers, King Edward's new turbine yacht is a beauty. It is called *Albatross*, and was built by Inglis, of Glasgow. The vessel was launched on May 29th, where it was seen that she possesses features that are unique among royal yachts, and was designed from the King's personal choice from models submitted by all the leading shipbuilders. She is a small, handy vessel with turbine engines and is intended for cruising along the coast. She is 390 feet over all, 40 feet beam, and 2,000 tons displacement. Her speed will be 17 knots an hour. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner. The royal apartments are on the main deck. A feature of her construction is two cooey rooms on the bridge deck, commanding and uninterrupted view fore and aft.

Mr. Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, in a recent address, delivered before the American Club, of Pittsburgh, declared that the United States was successfully experimenting in the production of camphor. He said, in part: "For years the department has been distributing camphor-tree seed, and thousands of trees are now growing throughout the south and in the Pacific coast states. Two years ago a serious effort was made to develop the manufacture of camphor from these trees. By improvements in manufacturing processes satisfactory results have been accomplished, and a large manufacturing concern is now building up a camphor grove of 2,000 acres in Florida, from which it hopes to make its camphor. This firm uses more than \$500,000 worth of camphor every year."

San Francisco presents the unique spectacle of having its Mayor in gaol, and as he has declared, it is impossible for him to discharge the duties of his office there, an acting Mayor has been appointed.

The news that since the beginning of June there has been a plentiful rainfall throughout South Australia is accompanied by a statement that these fertilising showers are the best that have been experienced for ten years past. This message, coming as it does close upon the publication of Mr. Bent's masterly address to the neighbouring States of Victoria, encourages a belief that the cycle of good seasons in the island continent will extend at least over the present year. The soil of South Australia, no less than that of Victoria, cannot yield that abundant produce for which it is by nature suited unless it is favoured with its fair supply of water from the clouds. Drought is the lag-bear most feared by the agriculturists. To all these recent rains have come as the greatest boon which could be wished for; and one of the results is that the lambing season is now reported as excellent in the pastoral districts which constitute such a large part of the colony.

Writing to the *Chicago Daily News* from Thibet, John R. Mair says:—"We visited a lamnery where we saw a prayer wheel six feet in height, raised three feet from the floor and turned by ropes with handles hanging conveniently from the bottom. In the same room was a scroll containing one thousand Buddhist prayers, the painting was very well done. The Thibetans have certainly outdone every other form of religion in the matter of religious machinery and observance. When driving yak they say prayers, especially when climbing a pass; the rosary is in constant requisition when the hands are not otherwise engaged, or a prayer wheel is turned in the hand—at times both. This does not preclude the necessity of putting up prayer flags in every conceivable place, so that the wind with every flutter of the flag will be saying prayers for the owner, or placing a number of prayer wheels in a stream where the water will keep them turning day and night, or perhaps attached to a windmill for the same purpose. The prayer wheels are packed full of prayers written on strips of paper and wound tightly in such a way that the turning of the wheel tells off the prayers in the right way, to turn the wheel backward would say the prayers backward. It is easy to see that the larger the wheel the more prayers are said by one turn. The one we saw was a very handsome one, beautifully finished and doubtless very popular."

WATER POLO.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD.

The V.R.C. "A" team and R.E. "B" team opened the Water Polo Shield Competition yesterday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure, before a large gathering. The former team seemed to have the game pretty well to themselves, and had no difficulty in scoring 12 goals to their opponents' nil. The 87th Company R.G.A. then played the R.E. "A" team. The Engineers put up a very good fight against the Artillery, but were defeated by seven goals to nil.

The Corinthian Yacht Club team will meet the Middlesex (B) team at the Victoria Recreation Club enclosure, and the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will meet the Victoria Recreation Club's B team. Both matches will be played this afternoon.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

In spite of the series of plays recently presented to Hongkongites by the Baumann Co., the Amateur Dramatic Club are by no means disconcerted at their success, and are already making elaborate preparations for the production of Henry Arthur Jones' comedy "The Liar." No expense is being spared by the Club and Mr. John Robertson, in whose hands the work of producing has been placed, is confident that the representation will be in every way the finest which has yet been given from the Hongkong Amateur stage. Theatregoers may be glad to find that on this occasion they will have something more interesting to study between the Acts. A beautifully painted set-drops will screen the scene shifts while at work instead of the sombre green curtain which has hitherto done service. "The Liar" will be followed later in the season by other more or less recent productions and it is hoped that the efforts of this enterprising Club will be crowned with success.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The L.G.M. str. *Prins Sigismund* which left here on Friday the 20th July, arrived at Sydney on Wednesday the 17th July at 3 p.m.

The M.M. str. *Scholar* with the next French Mail, will leave Saigon on Friday the 19th July at 10 a.m. for this port.

The C.P.R. str. *Montague* arrived Kobe at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th July, and left again at 9 p.m. Wednesday via Nagasaki for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Sunday the 21st July.

The A.P.M.S. str. *Arcton* from Calcutta left Singapore on 17th July afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 21st July p.m.

The A.P.M.S. str. *Gregory* from Yokohama and Kobe left Moji on 17th July and may be expected here on or about the 22nd July a.m.

The str. *Lightning* from Calcutta left Singapore on 18th July a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd July.

The Boston str. *Shamout* sailed from Kobe on 17th July.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* sailed from Yokohama on 18th July, and is due here on the 27th July.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE LEVER LABEL.

LONDON, July 18th.

The *Daily Mail* has agreed to pay £50,000 in satisfaction of the libel against Messrs. Lever Bros., soap makers.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 18th.

Lieut.-Col. John Richard Dodd and Admiral Maclear are dead.

Lieut.-Col. Dodd, R.A.M.C., was 49 years of age, and had served in many of Britain's Eastern possessions. At one time he was stationed at Hongkong.

John Pearce Maclear was a retired Admiral, 69 years of age. He was a lieutenant on H.M.S. *Sphinx* during the China War of 1860-62.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, July 18th.

It is reported that Kaid Maclean has escaped from Raizuli.

KOREA.

SHIMBASHI, July 18th.

On Monday the Emperor despatched an A.D.C. to the Resident-General to arrange an interview. When the Emperor explained the Hague incident Marquis Ito refused to receive the messenger.

THE TOKKAIDO RAILWAY.

SHIMBASHI, July 18th.

The Tokkaido railway has been seriously disorganised by great floods which have occurred in the neighbourhood of Fuji. Nearly a mile of railway has been destroyed.

ANGLO-JAPANESE AMENITIES.

TOKYO, July 16th.

[Despatched 5.30 p.m. 16th.

Received 2 p.m. 18th.]

To-morrow the captain and sixteen officers of H.M.S. *Monmouth* (which conveyed Prince Fushimi across the Pacific) will be received in Audience, and entertained toiffin by the Emperor and Prince Fushimi. Sir Claude Macdonald will be present.

The Council of Aldermen has decided to entertain the officers and midshipmen at the Exhibition on Friday. The crew also is to be feted.

H.M.S. *Monmouth* visits Yokohama on the 23rd for three days, and goes thence to Weihaiwei.

[An almost identical message was received half an hour later, dated 17th at 5 p.m.

The second message, which is not issued as a correction, names Yokohama as the place where the *Monmouth* is to stay three days.]

BOMB OUTRAGE IN TIFLIS.

LONDON, July 16th.

General Alkhanooff, the ex Governor General, his wife, and a soldier have been killed by bombs thrown at them in the streets of Tiflis.

DEATH OF A KOREAN AT THE HAGUE.

LONDON, July 16th.

Tehun, one of the Korean deputies at the Hague has died suddenly. He was buried in the Hague.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE U.S.S. "GEORGIA."

LONDON, July 16th.

Eight victims of the explosion in the U.S.S. *Georgia* have died, and six more are not expected to recover. It appears that a 200 lb charge was being lifted, preparatory to its insertion in the gun, when two seamen noticed that the covering was smouldering and shouted a warning to the men in the turret, but too late for them to realize the meaning.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A sensation was created at Praya East on Wednesday evening by the conduct of a woman, a widow, who attempted to drown herself. She jumped into the harbour, and several sampan people caught hold of her and took her ashore. No sooner did she find herself free than she jumped in again, and was rescued a second time and handed over to the police. She was placed before Mr. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday. She could give no explanation of her conduct, but her brother promised to look after her, and she was discharged.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, July 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PRIGGOTT (Clerk of the Court).

ALLEGED MURDER.

Kaiser Singh, Rooda Singh, Mahor Singh and Sorain Singh were arraigned on the charge of murder.

Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. B. Morrell, prosecuted, and the prisoners were defended by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

Prisoners pleaded not guilty and the following jury was empanelled:—A. Course (foreman), S. S. Levy, T. Arnott, E. A. Long, I. S. Gibson, D. Tolland and W. Molloy.

The Attorney General stated that deceased was employed as a watchman at 4, Hing Lung Lane, West Point. On the morning of May 15th a man named Halka Singh went to the deceased's brother and gave him certain information. Then the two men went together to West Point, and finding the gate leading to deceased's quarters locked, one of the men climbed over and entered his mansion. In consequence of what he saw he reported the matter to the West Point police, and Sergeant Gordon visited the place. He found the body of deceased bearing a number of wounds and he found the man's box broken open and the contents scattered about the place. The brother of the deceased would say that deceased kept his money in the box which was broken open. No money was found in the box and the deceased's Mola had about \$100. Another witness would say that on the day before the murder the first, second and fourth defendants went to the Hongkong Dispensary where they saw him. The fourth defendant called him across the road and asked him whether the deceased had sent any money to India. On the night when the defendants assembled before deceased's house the third prisoner opened the gate and the first, second and fourth entered. Witnesses would say that they heard the defendants talking to deceased. Shortly afterwards they heard a cry and fifteen minutes later the defendants came out and climbed over the gate. The first defendant carried a chopper and the second a knife, and there were bloodstains on both men's clothes. The first said to the fourth, who was waiting outside, "Let us go now, we have done the work." The principal evidence was undoubtedly that of the two men who, were, to a certain extent, accomplices in the crime.

Case adjourned.

THE KAISER AND JAPAN.

The action taken by the Emperor of Germany in welcoming the officers of the Japanese Flying Squadron should be profoundly appreciated in Japan. Not only did the Kaiser go out of his way to show courtesy to these officers, but he also had the very gracious inspiration to address them in the English language when presenting his photographs. The Emperor of Germany is always well-informed, and the world has agreed, not without reason, that the natural frankness of his disposition sometimes betrays him into indiscretions. But he never allows himself to acknowledge the significance of his own utterances, still less of his deliberate acts. All this procedure with regard to Admiral Itsumi and his subordinates was evidently carefully planned by the Kaiser, and we are justified in regarding it as an emphatically friendly overture towards Japan. Ever since the Kaiser's celebrated action with regard to the Yellow Peril he has been more or less unpopular in Japan. But it is well known in diplomatic circles that his Majesty long ago abandoned that idea, and what is more, that he has not hesitated to acknowledge his abandonment of it. The wisest men are not perpetually guaranteed against error, and when we remember the moral attitude of the Western World towards Japan thirteen years ago, we cannot be altogether surprised that the Kaiser should have given expression to that mood with more emphasis than reticence. It is not, however, in the disposition of brave men to harbour resentment on account of an error pardonable at the moment when it was committed and retracted so soon as fitting occasion offered. The Japanese will not be backward, we imagine, in recognising the significance of the Kaiser's present attitude, and that they be disposed to harbour a permanent gratitude on account of a passing indiscretion. The Emperor's plainly expressed wish that the navies of Japan and Germany should co-operate to preserve peace and order in the world was addressed to a wider audience even than the Japanese nation, and may almost be interpreted as an expression of approval of the Franco-Japanese entente. Why should there not be a German-Japanese entente also?—*Japan Mail*

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam is known to be an admirer of England; he has a considerable knowledge of English literature and speaks the language fluently; the Crown Prince has received most of his education in England; and his Majesty is now, for the second time, visiting London. As the enlightened ruler of a country whose frontier narrows for hundreds of miles with that under British rule he is sure to receive a cordial welcome. In the current number of *The Nineteenth Century* Mr. Frederick Verney, M.P., late Councillor of the Siam Legation, describes the remarkable progress made in Siam during the forty years of the present King's reign. The abolition of slavery, the control of the liquor traffic, and the readjustment of taxation with the help of English advisers, are some of the more important reforms which have been undertaken. It is to be hoped that the latest treaty between France and Siam contains a permanent settlement between the two Governments, and that the King of Siam may now be able to continue his work of reform. The system of extra-territorial jurisdiction is still a burden to be removed from the country, and in order to carry out necessary administrative reforms it will soon be time for Siam to ask for a revision of the tariffs settled by treaties. Mr. Verney may with justice claim that King Chulalongkorn is the "best friend to his people that they have ever had."—*Times of India*.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

The memorials sent by the various departments in the Civil Service, relative to their claims for a change in the system on which salaries were paid, afford interesting reading, and show how justified were Sir Matthew Nathan's remarks that they were somewhat exaggerated.

The memorial signed by Sir Francis Pigott, Sir Henry Barkley and Mr. S. F. Dunn states that Hongkong is, probably, the dearest Colony in the Empire, and this even with the dollar at 1.8. There are many things which tend to make it so:—the expense of living is far higher than in any other Colony and they are enormously increased by many causes: the chief of which is the rapid deterioration owing to the climate of clothes, books and stores. So far as European tradesmen are concerned the price of goods has for long been at the rate of one dollar to one shilling charged in England, and there is no sign of any alteration being made in this respect. This excessive scale of profit is accounted for in part by high rents and rapid deterioration of goods. It compares unfavourably with prices in other Colonies within our experience; even when customs duties are charged, which at most add 10 per cent to the price. High rent is the keynote of the situation, and it is certain that if rents are high, everything else will be high in proportion. The considerable rise in wages paid to Chinese servants is in fact partly due to the enhanced rents which they themselves have to pay for their families. It is, we think, advisable that the Secretary of State should realize what rents are paid in the Colony. Rents for medium-sized houses, decently situated, vary between \$18 to \$250 a month. Considering this from the point of view of sterling, with the dollar at 1.8 taking a mean rate of \$240 a month (apart from rates), the rent is £133.33 a month or £200 per annum. With the dollar at 2.25 (the rate at which salaries were paid this month) the rent is £222.22 a month or £266.66 per annum. Considering the question from the silver point of view with the dollar at 1.8, the mean salary including exchange compensation of first class appointments may be put at \$1,000 a month; but with the dollar at 2.25 such a salary is reduced to \$750 a month. It will thus be seen that rents in Hongkong are higher than those paid in any other Colony, and for the recognized proportion which rent should bear to income, but putting this on one side, whichever way it is looked at either the increasing sterling rent, or the diminishing currency salary, the question of home rent is not merely the principal item of expenditure affected by the exchange, but is such an important one that even if it alone did not, it would, we respectfully submit, be sufficient warrant for the relief which we seek. In the case of second class appointments, the item for rent can hardly be diminished, and it therefore bears a disastrous proportion to the officers' salaries. It is hardly possible to anticipate any reduction of rent, for the cost of building and of continuous repairs is such that even at the present high rental landlords do not find house property a profitable investment. Similarly with regard to the rates, the monthly rate for a house, rented at \$200 is \$25 in 1.8 in sterling is £27.77. At 2.25 it is £44.44. The Government has not reduced the dollar value of the rates in consequence of the high rate of exchange, nor would it be possible for it to do so. There are a number of smaller items the charges in respect of which always remain constant, and are not affected by the rate of the dollar; such as doctors' charges, servants' wages, and such like. These charges, taken together, in all these and some others of a similar nature, the actual cost expressed in £. s. d. has risen owing to the rise in the dollar, e.g. the quarterly tram ticket on the tramline is \$30: this at 1.8 is sterling £22.50, at 2.25 it is £33.33, or to take so domestic a matter as the price of coal (as an important item in housekeeping as it is in England) the coal for one ton for carrying up a ton of coal to the flat is \$15: this at 1.8 is sterling £11.25, at 2.25 it is £16.66. The wages of a Chinese boy less than 10 years ago were \$12 a month: at the rate of exchange then ruling, this represented sterling at £7.50. The wages now are \$16 a month, or £22.22. All other wages have risen in proportion. Further, the tendency in every item in which the Chinese are concerned is to rise in price irrespective of the value of the dollar. The Chinese demand for an advance of wages, and in the too frequent case of change of servants it is only with the greatest difficulty that new servants can be engaged at the rate paid to their predecessors. Wages are an important item being roughly not less than \$100 a month, including 4 chair coolies, for all classes of officers. There can be little doubt that the smaller item allied to above together make a monthly total equivalent in amount to the rent. The statements which we have made as to the cost of living will, we are confident, be borne out by the Unofficial Members of the Council, and also by any of the numerous old residents of Hongkong now in England, should the Secretary of State be pleased to consult them. The Secretary of State has pointed out that in the matter of contingencies the Civil Servants are no longer affected by the rate of exchange. This is undoubtedly true; but on the other hand we would point out, first, that there are many officers who are permanent residents of the Colony, whose remittances home are necessarily far more limited than those whose home is in England; and secondly, that with regard to all officers, the large reduction in salaries has considerably reduced the amount available for remittances; or, to take the converse case, where the amount remitted is, as it often must be a constant quantity, the amount available for living in the Colony is in its turn constantly diminishing. In urging the Secretary of State to reconsider his decision we greatly rely on the action which the Colonial Office has sanctioned in the past to redress similar hardships. On four separate occasions, owing to the fluctuation of the dollar the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of relief by the Government to its officers. The change from silver to sterling was made with a similar object in view. We submit with respect and confidence that in doing this the Secretary of State has recognized that it is the duty of a Government to mitigate the hardships caused by the uncertain course of exchange, and to do what it can to eliminate the element of uncertainty from its officers' salaries, which is so prejudicial from every point of view. The hardship from which civil servants are now suffering is as acute as on any previous occasion when measures of redress have been adopted. But it differs in its nature from that which existed on the previous occasions in one important particular, and in the preceding paragraphs, we have submitted different treatment. The consequences of a fall in the value of the currency may be in part redressed by exchange compensation based on the principle of bringing the dollar back to its value. But neither of these remedies is fitted to meet satisfactorily the converse case of a

(Continued on page 5.)

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

It will be noticed that the Occidental and Oriental steamship *Doric* has changed hands, and that now in the possession of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and under the name of the *Asia* she enters on a new career. She has just made her first journey as the *Asia* from San Francisco to here, but prior to that she made more than fifty voyages between the two ports always under the most favourable circumstances. Having been purchased by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with her sister ship, the *Coptic*, the liner has passed from under the White Star house flag and given up her old name, although still remaining under the British flag. It is probable that the names *Doric* and *Coptic* will be again used by the White Star company in the Atlantic.

Dr. Chalmers Proutie, a Chicago physician, is claiming £500 damages against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for burying his wife at sea without consulting him as to the disposal of the body by wireless telegraphy.

Captain Ernest Bont of the *Hongkong Maru* will, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, leave the vessel at this port and proceed to England on business connected with the acquisition of a huge oil-tank steamer by Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The command of the *Hongkong Maru* for the trip back to Yokohama devolves upon Chief Officer Alfred G. Stevens who has been with the company for a year. He was formerly master of the British ship *Tower*. At Yokohama the *Hongkong Maru* will be placed under command of Captain W. C. T. Elmer, formerly a well-known chief officer of the line, and a son of Captain W. E. Elmer of the *Nippon Maru*, commodore of the fleet.

During May, 107 vessels of 27,161 gross tons were built in the shipyards of the United States and officially registered with the commissioner of navigation. Of these vessels, 55 of 7,423 gross tons, were constructed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and 29 of 1,268 gross tons on the Pacific coast. The fleet of vessels on the great lakes was increased during the month of May by the addition of 3 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 16,144. The largest steam vessels included in these statistics were the *Henry Phelps* of 7,340 gross tons, built at West Bay City, Mich., and owned by the Pittsburgh Steamship Co. The *City of Cleveland* of 4,508 gross tons, built at Wyandotte, Michigan, for the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., and the *William B. Drexel* of 4,488 gross tons, built at St. Clair, Michigan, and owned by the Great Lakes Engineering Works. The total sail steam and unrigged vessels registered with the commissioner of navigation during the 11 months ending May 31, had a tonnage of 439,828, as compared with a tonnage of 389,400 in the same period last year.

An aftermath of the San Francisco earthquake and fire of April, 1906, was noted on May 29 in the annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for the fiscal year ended April 30, which recorded a heavy decrease. This was a result of the diversion of traffic to other channels during the re-establishment in San Francisco of stores, warehouses, hotel accommodations and other accessories for carrying on extensive commerce. This report recorded, as a consequence of the falling off in the operations of its steamers, big loss in gross and net earnings and surplus for the year. Gross earnings aggregated \$4,839,244 or \$88.93 less than those in the previous year, while expenses involved only \$4,294,518, compared with \$4,895,376 for the preceding year, leaving net earnings of \$544,696, or \$24.25 less than those for the previous year. Depreciation charges and repairs involved \$441,291, or \$131,895 less than the same charge for the preceding year, leaving a surplus of \$139,405, or \$152,479 less than the surplus recorded the previous fiscal year. In his preliminary report to the stockholders, E. H. Harriman, president of the company, says in part: "Part of the decrease resulted from the fact that the trans-Pacific line made four trips less this year than last, but by the greater part was the result of the diversion of traffic to other channels during the re-establishment in San Francisco of its commerce, which was entirely destroyed or scattered by the fire of April, 1906; also, from the lower rates on ocean tonnage and from the unsettled civil condition in the Central American republics, which reduced materially the company's traffic in those states." Expenses for the operation of steamers, including charter paid for steamers, decreased \$6,681; general expenses, \$27,437; insurance, \$20,151, and interest on loans, etc., \$7,695, a total decrease of \$661,365. There was an increase in agency expenses of \$69,558, partly the result of an advance in wages, but principally from a contract of \$10,063 for lighterage charges at Panama in February, March, and April, 1906, which were chargeable to the expense of the preceding year, but of which the records were destroyed in the San Francisco fire. This leaves a net decrease in expenses of \$600,807. After deducting \$16,411, expenses incurred in caring for the passengers, baggage, etc., of the *Manchuria* and of the *Manchuria*, and the usual charge for depreciation, and general and extraordinary repairs of steamers, there remained a surplus of \$13,433, against \$32,884 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$19,451.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 18th at 12.15 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately at the mouth of the Yangtze, and risen slightly on the N.E. and S. coasts of China.

A depression, which is probably moving Eastwards, appears to have passed from the continent to the Yellow Sea.

Moderate or fresh W. to S.W. winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

The returns from Formosa and Japan are lacking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (*) W. to S.W. winds, moderate or fresh.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook Sam: as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

(*) W. to S.W. winds, light or moderate; thunder showers.

THE WITTIEST MAN ON THE SCOTTISH BENCH.

Lord Young, whose death we have previously announced, was the wittiest man as well as one of the ablest men, on the Scottish Bench. Mr. Cooper, of *The Scotsman*, in his "Editor's Retrospective," relates meeting Lord Young in Edinburgh in August and greeting him with "Hello! I thought all decent people were out of town." "Well," was the reply, "have you seen anything to make you alter your opinion? I haven't."

Mr. Guthrie, K.C., appeared in the Second Division, and in opening a case on appeal began thus:—"My Lords, my client is a Free Church minister." Before he got any further he was interrupted by Lord Young with the remark—"Well, he may be a very decent man for all that."

To one clerical deputation he addressed the query, "To what religious body do you belong: the Free Church?" "Well, no, exactly," was the hesitating reply. "Oh, U.P.'s then?" "That is nearer the mark," said a deputationist, but there are some points on which we diverge from the U.P.'s." This was the limit of his Lordship's patience. "Oh, well," he remarked impatiently, "shall write you down as split peas."

Lord Young is credited with the description of three degrees of liars—the liar, the damned liar, and the skilled witness. It was also his Lordship who, referring to the contribution of half a million of money to the funds of the Church of Scotland by Mr. James Baird of Cambusnash, remarked that it was the heaviest insurance against fire on record.

Samuelson down the Mound early one afternoon, Lord Young, accosted by a friend, who said to him—"Hello, the Second Division has surely risen early to-day?" "No," responded Lord Young, "it has not risen. There is a case going on. The Justice-Clerk is writing brigade orders, Rutherford-Clark is reading Greek, but Bob Lee is listening, so I just came away."

At the time of a Parliamentary election in Edinburgh, Lord Young was staying at a country house. The result of the election day came to hand, but the majority was wrongly given, say 12. A letter message conveyed the figure to 190, and added the information that a couple of Lord Young's colleagues had recorded their votes. "Ah," observed his Lordship, "that accounts for the two cyphers."

Lord Young and Lord Deas happened to be on one occasion on Circuit together at Glasgow. The Court was opened with prayer by a prominent divine. At luncheon afterwards Lord Young said to a friend, "Very long prayer that fellow gave us to-day, but, after all, I suppose it's quite right that when Deas goes on Circuit the attention of the Almighty should be specially called to the fact."

The pages of the prints in cases brought before the Court are marked at intervals down the margin with letters of the alphabet for the purpose of this being to enable the Court to pick up quickly a reference to any particular part of a page. A counsel was one day, in the Second Division reading from a print, "Where are you reading?" asked Lord Young. "I am at C," was the reply. "I thought so," was the rejoinder of his Lordship.

On one occasion in a case in the Second Division presided over by the Lord Justice-Clerk (Sir J. H. A. Macdonald) one of the litigants was named Macdonald. "Dear me," said Lord Young, reading over his papers in the case, "I thought there were no Macdonalds outside Skye." "Not at all replied the Lord Justice-Clerk, "you'll find Macdonalds all the world over." "Well," rejoined Lord Young, "that's very true; you sometimes find them in the most unexpected place."

Bills of lading usually stipulate for the relief of shipowners from liability for loss or damage occasioned by causes over which they have no control, such as the Act of God, the King's enemies, pirates, robbers, &c. In the course of a hearing of the case before Lord Young the question arose as to what the precise meaning of the phrase "the Act of God," was. His Lordship gave it as his opinion, "the Act of God" simply meant "something no reasonable man could ever expect."

While Lord Young was fond of a joke and appreciated the laughter it caused, yet he never allowed improprieties of manner in Court. For instance, he electrified a languorous counsel who had the night before answered some question without rising to his feet. "It is usual to address the Court standing," he intimated Lord Young, who had himself appointed at the early age of forty-three, and who took part of his exercise on the bench, by informing him that he was not accustomed to address a moving object.

His Lordship had not always the best of the joke. Shortly after Lord McLaren came to the bench he pronounced a judgment which was reclaimed to the First Division, but the case was transferred to the Second Division and was disposed of by the judges of that Court. In the sitting room at luncheon time Lord Young, one of the Second Division judges, accosted Lord McLaren with the observation—"We reversed you to-day, Mr. McLaren." "Ah," said Lord McLaren, "if I had known that case would go to the Second Division I would have written Second Division law."

A notable feature of Lord Young's work in the Outer House was the celebrity with which he disposed of the cases before him, and it was accordingly often necessary for the Lord President to transfer cases from other Lords Ordinary to Young. Many of the transferred cases came from the rolls of two of the Outer House judges—Lord Chalmers and Lord Craighill; and on one occasion when Lord Young, having exhausted all the cases sent to him, was asked by the Clerk of Court what he would do now, he replied, quoting the first two lines of the hundred and twenty-first Psalm—

"I to the Hills will lift mine eyes,
From whence doth come mine aid."

It was Lord Young's activity of mind and his aptitude in seizing upon the crux of cases that made him impatient of slowness and discourtesy in counsel. He was in the habit of taking the examination of witnesses out of the hands of counsel. This was illustrated one day in an action of damages for assault. As a minor after minor entered the box the judge would say:—"Never mind where he lives—he's a minor, and was there." Having asked a witness if he saw the man hit out the other, his Lordship inquired of counsel what more was wanted. Then he told the witness he might go. There was a long pause. The learned counsel stood at the bar, looking at his watch guard and seals the while, and at last he broke the silence with these words:—"Will your Lordship call your next witness?"

When Lord Young received the freedom of Dumfries, in June 1903, he recalled, in the course of his speech, a memory of Thomas Carlyle. He said—"I first saw Tom Carlyle in my father's house, and my father called my

attention particularly to his splendid forehead. He had a magnificent head, it stood up like a tower, height and breadth also. This was before Carlyle had attained anything like the reputation which he had before he died; but I remember my father saying, when he introduced me to him, when I was a very young boy—'Take my word for it, this Mr. Carlyle will become a great man in his country.' I was telling this a long time after that event, not many years ago, and I expressed unfortunately the impression which Carlyle's head had made upon me—expressed it figuratively rather. I said it was like a great block of stone hewn out of a quarry. There was a very witty and humorous young lady present, who made the remark upon this—'Well, you know his father was a stone mason.' It showed me how unfortunate figurative language may be."

A GOOD WITNESS.

Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative in Peking, arrived at Hankow on June 30th from his tour in Manchuria, and was immediately interviewed by a *Shanghai* correspondent. The Minister seems to have spoken without the least reserve. He said that there is no better way of discovering the shortcomings of a people than to investigate their methods as colonists. Manchuria cannot be called a colony of Japan, but there are many Japanese colonists there, and Mr. Hayashi describes their progress in terms of the strongest commendation. Quoting the old saying about the hundred demons that go abroad at night, he says that in Manchuria it is a case of the hundred demons marching about in broad daylight. He does not enter into particulars; does not describe exactly what features of his nation's conduct he finds so reprehensible, but the vigour of his criticism could hardly be surpassed. Speaking of the Peking correspondents of *The Times*, he says that Mr. Morrison is not to be confounded for a moment with writers who find fault with Japanese merely for the sake of fault finding. The remarks recently made by him in the columns of the London *Times* were dictated by actual observation, and though he certainly erred when he included the police in the circle of wrong-doers, he did not otherwise write anything more than the actual conditions fully justified. It is not when a General or a Minister of State comes to a country, that he is to be faulted for a moment with writers who find fault with Japanese merely for the sake of fault finding. The remarks recently made by him in the columns of the London *Times* were dictated by actual observation, and though he certainly erred when he included the police in the circle of wrong-doers, he did not otherwise write anything more than the actual conditions fully justified. It is not when a General or a Minister of State comes to a country, that he is to be faulted for a moment with writers who find fault with Japanese merely for the sake of fault finding.

On the other hand Mr. Hayashi's visit to Korea, which country he knows probably as well as any man living, seems to have impressed him most favourably. He refrains from particulars in this case also, but his general verdict is unequivocal, namely, that things are progressing very favourably and that if outsiders only have a little patience they will see Marquis Ito's policy crowned with fine results.

FORMOSA.

It has been generally stated of late that the campaign now being conducted in Formosa was its origin solely to General Viscount Sakuma's conviction that it would be a disgrace to leave the island any longer in possession of the half of the island. But although the General doubtless formed this conviction and is now acting on it vigorously, the immediate cause of the inception of the campaign was the aggressive truculence of the Taroko themselves, who in July of last year, raised a Japanese cannon station and carried off thirty-seven heads, which exploit they supplemented afterwards by repeated acts of hostility. The stronghold of these people is on a series of eminences which would be exceedingly hard to scale from the land side, but which are within easy range from the sea. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed Daily Press only, and special business matters The Manager.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. Editors.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

OUR TRADEMARKS have been ACQUIRED BY MESSRS. JAMES & CO. on 1st July, 1907.

LAUTS WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. 1221

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SWATOW AMOY AND POCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAHAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907. 1221

For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, at Noon.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907. 1224

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SUNDA"

From ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907. 1

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that Cargo will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Underwriter before Noon on the 25th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 25th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELEK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907. 3

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with Limited Liability under the name and style of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO. LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm will be received, and paid, by MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1150

貨 KUNG YIK GODOWNS, 益公

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

Godowns Nos. 171 to 175, SHAK TONG TSEI, Praya West, on (M. J. No. 214 to 215), formerly known as the P.O. Godowns, the lease for which having expired have been taken possession of by the Landlords, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods on storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favourable rates of interest may be obtained from the Undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODOWNS, Agents The SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

SAM WANG & CO. LTD.

Telephone No. 321.

Address: 81, Queen's Road Central.

U YUK CHI, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1167

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1181

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB, AUSTIN ROAD.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held on the GREEN, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) July 20th, commencing at 8 P.M.

Machado String Band will be in attendance. Tickets: \$1 each can be obtained from Members, or at the Gate.

P. H. NYE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1213

COGNAC.

MESSRS. JEEJEEHOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are patronised by connoisseurs throughout Indo-China:

BOUTILLIER, G. BRIAND & Co's \$25.00

PAUL TILLAC & Co's 16.50

GEORGES ROZEAU & Co's 14.50

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th instant to THURSDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1195

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th instant to MONDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1195

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By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

TO LET

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street.

GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road, 94

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907.

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.

Nos. 52, 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD.

Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 1103

TO LET.

FROM 1st JULY.

LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 899

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

No. 45, ELGIN STREET 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July, "CHERRY VILLAGE" A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 890

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUITSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 192

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, TO LET with Five Big Rooms, in Garden Road, Kowloon, near the Ferry Wharf. Electric Fittings laid on. Rent exceptionally low, \$30 per month including taxes. June.

Apply to— H. RUTONJEE & SON, No. 5, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong, or No. 45, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1212

TO LET.

2 Semi-detached HOUSES, Nos. 13a and 13c, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Grass Tennis Court.

Apply to— CHUNG CHINAM, Yan On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to— COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1907. 197

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 1800

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, SHAMONG, Canton.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 91

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to— H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 922

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNARON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to— HEWAN & Co., No. 15, Connaught Road, West. Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 735

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to— JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD. Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE— IN WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 400 square feet space, concrete flooring. Su table for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to— Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 461

TO LET

TO LET.

LARGE and AIRY OFFICES in No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SUITE ROOMS in Queen's Road Central with Bath Room.

FREDERICK ELLIS, 4, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 17th July, 1907. 1218

INTIMATIONS.

S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS
BY
RACHELS.
PLEYEL,
KEMMLER
AND
ROSENKRANZ.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH,
QUALITY OF TONE, AND
DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS
ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST
PERIOD OF TWO YEARS
GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. 138-2

IRON MERCHANTS.
E. HING & Co.

DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hard-
ware, Manilla, Metal, Steel Boiler and
Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Coke and General
Merchandise. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lane
from 171, Queen's Road to 168, Des Vaux
Road Central) Telephone No. 613.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

STORAGE.
FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT
No. 295 at NORTH POINT, Suitable
for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36
on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA
43,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS LEASE.
For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 1006

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

The disagreeable features
of travelling can be overcome
when you have a bottle of
Abbey's Salt with you.

A change from the daily
routine of living brings Head-
aches, Biliousness and Con-
stipation, which are so fre-
quently incidental to travelling.
Abbey's Salt will almost
instantly relieve you of these
disturbers of pleasure by its
soothing effect on the Stomach,
Liver and Bowels.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores,
and by Watson, Ltd., and A. S. Watson,
Ltd., Hong Kong.
The Abbey Fruit Saline Co., Ltd.,
144, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Handy Home Remedy.

A box of BEECHAM'S PILLS should
always be kept in the house, as, like a
"kitchen in time," they may save much
future worry and expense. On the
first sign of any derangement of the
system a dose should be taken, and
they will invariably have the most
beneficial effect.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They will not harm the most delicate
—and the strongest will benefit by
using them. They are a tried remedy
—the trusted friend of thousands of
families all over the world.

Worth a Guinea
a Box.

In boxes, price 9s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 2s.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

(Continued from page 3.)

hardship created by a rise in the value of the
currency. The case has this special feature
that measures of relief occasion no extra cost to
the Colony, for the annual estimates are neces-
sarily based on the lowest probable rate of ex-
change, and the rise in the dollar saves the
Colony so much on the Estimates, and this
moreover at a time when the Government is
profiting by the higher rate in respect of
remittances to England. We submit that
salaries must bear some definite relation to the
cost of living in the Colony in which they
are paid, and that they should not be subject
to fluctuation—in the same way pensions to
officers in a gold country should be paid in
gold, or they also will be subject to
fluctuation. What the proper system of pay-
ment of salaries to civil servants should be in
order to satisfy these two essential conditions,
it is not for us at the present moment to
suggest, but we submit that the defects in
the existing system which the recent
fluctuations in silver have revealed are so
serious that they can only be met satisfactorily
by a revision of the scheme of salaries.

The memorial signed by the heads of depart-
ments has some very significant statements. In
stating their case they select two cases as
typical and proceed:

In making our selection of typical cases we
were impressed by the fact that the additional
cost of a married life is far heavier, in propor-
tion to that of a single man, here than at home.
It is unnecessary to labour this point, because
rent and a carer's fare alone would prove it. It
seems inevitable therefore that our typical cases
should be married men. It follows that they
should also be men whose marriage could not
have been considered by the Government as an
act of imprudence, for the consequences of it
they were themselves alone to bear. Further,
our examples had to be chosen from different
grades of the Service. Again, as the up-
bringing of children is an ordinary consequence
of marriage, we took for our typical cases
officers on their highest increment, on the sup-
position that they had married on first reaching
their present appointments; and we have
supposition that they have each a family
of three young children, the increas-
ing cost of whose later education may
be left to the future and subsequent promotion.
The types selected by us to answer all these
conditions were (A) the Head of a Junior
Department on a salary of \$5,400 with com-
pensation, and (B) a subordinate officer on a
salary of \$3,450. Table A gives what we
consider to be a reasonable rate of living for
these two Officers, together with explanatory
notes. It also gives the salary drawn by
them at the present rate of exchange. And if
it is alleged in reply that we have under-
valued to prove too much, that were the differ-
ence between the necessary and the actual as
great as we represent, open crises must have
occurred as they have not done, to that we reply,
they have been staved off, but in many cases
by the most unsatisfactory devices: wives and
children have been sent home, with no prospect
of return; many of us have given up our houses
and sold our belongings, and are living in hotels
and boarding-houses and messes like neither
married men nor bachelors, and some of us have
been compelled to abandon our policies on our
lives as we can prove to Your Excellency.

Were there any real hope for an early change
for the better we might have continued to endure
in silence, as we have done for the past several
years. But we know only too well that the cost
of living is on the increase, and that the higher
dollar has brought us no relief. We give in
Table B some comparative figures to prove that
we do not exaggerate.

The Secretary of State has informed Your
Excellency that we are better paid than the
Public Servants of most other Colonies—a state-
ment that we are not in a position to con-
troversy, as we have not the information at our dis-
posal that might enable us to do so. Our con-
tention is less ambitious, namely to prove that
our pay is insufficient. There are however cer-
tain items in our expenses which are peculiar to
the Colony, as compared with others in the
tropics, which are—cost, excessive house-rent and
the great cost of clothing due both to the need of
providing against very hot and very cold weather,
and also to the destruction caused by the damp.
Steamer fares too are higher from here to En-
gland than from almost every other Crown Colony.
Table C shows that the enormous rents charged,
so far from falling with the rise of silver, have
greatly increased when reckoned in that metal,
and enormously increased when reckoned in
sterling. We have laid great stress on the
increasing dollar prices, because therein lies the
key to our position. Under no possible circum-
stances could we gain by the rise of the dollar,
since being paid in sterling it takes the same
proportion of our salaries to make our gold
purchases, whether silver is high or low. At
the best, if silver prices at once and automati-
cally adjusted themselves to the different
exchange rates we should be as well though no better
off. But as we have shown silver prices so far
from showing a tendency to so adjust them-
selves, even slowly, are steadily on the rise.

TABLE A.

Estimated necessary income at present prices
of (A) a Head of a Junior Department (Salary
\$5,400 per annum with double compensation
(2) \$10,800 per annum) and (B) a Junior
Officer on a salary of \$3,450 per annum (at
\$=355.56 per annum).

EXPENSES PER MONTH.	Percentage Percentage	
	A	B
Total.	Total.	Total.
(1) Savings on account of passages home and back.....	\$ 60 7.3	835 24.8
(2) Insurance.....	91 2.6	20 0.6
(3) Rent and taxes.....	159 4.6	181 5.2
(4) Depreciation and upkeep of furniture.....	20 0.6	20 0.6
(5) Doctor.....	10 0.3	10 0.3
(6) Dentist.....	10 0.3	10 0.3
(7) Chemist.....	7 0.2	7 0.2
(8) Transport (trams, chairs and rickshas).....	20 0.6	20 0.6
(9) Comprador.....	135 3.9	801 23.8
(10) Fresh milk.....	35 1.0	40 1.2
(11) Clothes and boots.....	20 0.6	20 0.6
(12) Light and fuel.....	20 0.6	20 0.6
(13) Groceries or school fees.....	25 0.7	12 0.4
(14) Servants.....	85 2.5	25 0.7
(15) Washing.....	5 0.1	5 0.1
(16) Wine, beer, and tobacco.....	15 0.4	15 0.4
(17) Recreation and charities.....	25 0.7	10 0.3
(18) Petty cash.....	25 0.7	10 0.3
	827	355

These figures are based on a conservative estimate and allow no margin for entertainment.

REMARKS.

- (1) Estimated at 1/4th of cost of return passages. If families are not brought back, the cost of 2 establishments must be incurred.
- (2) Includes Widow and Orphan's subscription.
- (3) A. The average rent at the Peak (with-out taxes) is 130; but the cheapest houses are too small for a man with a family.
- (4) B. A 4-roomed cottage at Kowloon or Hongkong.
- (5) B. Free medical attendance and medicine.
- (6) Teeth "go" very badly in Hongkong and dentist's bills are very high.
- (8) Includes (A) Peak Tramway (B) Electric tram or the Ferry.
- (9) Includes all stores and tinned provisions.
- (10) B. Includes school material.
- (11) A. Boy \$14; cook \$14; wash maid \$13; house coolie \$10; market coolie \$9; bathroom coolie \$2.
- (12) B. Boy \$10; cook \$10.
- (15) A. & B. Wash-maid included with servants.
- (17) A. Included Hongkong Club \$7, and Peak Club \$5.
- (18) B. Includes Cricket and Civil Service Clubs.

Showing prices of commodities, wages and expenses of living generally other than rents and taxes in 1902 when the dollar was worth 1.8 and in October, 1906, when the dollar is worth 2.2.

Commodity.	1905		1906	
	\$	s. d.	\$	s. d.
1. Beef (lb).....	14	2 8	20	5 4
2. Bread (lb).....	15	1 0	16	1 6
3. Butter (tin).....	50	10 70	10 1 6	
4. Coals (ton).....	950	15 10	1500	1 13 9
5. Eggs (doz).....	18	3 6	20	5 4
6. Flour.....	55	1 05	1 6	
7. Milk, fresh (qt.).....	16	3 2	24	6 5
8. Milk, (tin).....	23	4 6	24	6 5
9. Mutton (lb).....	20	4 26	7 8	
10. Stout (same).....	38	7 6	45	1 4 1

II.

Other items cannot be stated so exactly.
SERVANTS.—The market rate of wages paid in dollars has increased at least 20 per cent. We can give individual figures in support.

TRANSPORT.—The Star Ferry have increased their rate for a single trip from 10 cents to 15 cents since 1902.

The Peak Tram and rickshas are the same in dollars as in 1902.

A comparison of the dollar and sterling rents of houses in 1902 and 1906.
N.B.—This return deals with the houses and those only which were in existence in 1902.

Thus the average dollar rental of European houses has increased as the lower levels by \$25 or over 18 per cent, and the average sterling rental has increased by £15, or 60 per cent. The percentages of increases for houses at the Peak are 83 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively.

No. of House.	Average Rental per month		Average Rental per month	
	1902 at 1.8	1906 at 2.2	1902 at 1.8	1906 at 2.2
	\$	s. d.	\$	s. d.
Lower Levels, 135 11 5 0 160 (nearly) 18 (nearly) (48 houses).	120	10 0	130	(over) 14
Peak,.....	120	10 0	130	(over) 14

"AS IT WAS"

OPHIUM HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.
Noting the issue of the latest "rider" Edict, the Japan Mail says the Chinese Government apparently finds that its belated opium have hitherto exercised little practical effect, for attention is again called to them and severe penalties are threatened against officials who fail to enforce the veto or to make accurate annual returns as to the areas under poppy cultivation in their districts. It is impossible not to recall some phases of Chinese history in connection with this official crusade. We are reminded, for example, that the edicts published since last October, including that just issued, are by no means as drastic as their prototypes which saw the light nearly two hundred years ago. Opium was not then by any means new to the Chinese. It had been introduced into China, probably by the Arabs, as far back as the 8th century, but at first it was prized solely for the beauty of its flowers, just as it is in Japan to-day. Not until the early part of the 17th century did the vice of opium smoking become known to the Chinese, and so far as can be ascertained from the researches hitherto made, the Spanish colonists in the Philippines were the first propagandists of the vice. Almost from the very outset officialdom made attempts to check the abuse, but it was not till the early part of the 18th century that the Central Government recognised something of the life with which the Chinese nation was then and to inquire into the matter, and the information thus collected was found so convincing and so shocking that in 1729 the first edict was promulgated prohibiting the sale of the drug and the keeping of opium dens. Woe to the Chinese then in earnest! There is no warrant for supposing they were not. The edict itself was certainly peculiar. It imposed no penalty on the actual user of opium, the theory apparently being that he should be considered an object of pity rather than of punishment. But as for those ministering to the vice, there could be no doubt about the spirit animating their legislators. Anyone engaged in selling the drug was to be sent into perpetual banishment, having first worn the cage for a month, and anyone keeping an opium den was to be imprisoned for a term prior to banishment, his assistants being lashed and transported. The provisions against perfunctory officials were correspondingly drastic, and inasmuch as this edict was enacted fully a hundred years before the opium vice had been openly taken under foreign protection, there is no ground for reading any anti-foreign spirit into the document. It is not in evidence, however, that Peking's prohibitions were actively enforced in the past, and it is to this neglect that the subsequent troubles which culminated in the opium war must be attributed. Peking, however, did not confine itself to one edict. At the close of the 18th century it issued another, but by that time the vice had taken root firmly, and something more efficient than the vigour of Chinese officialdom would have been needed to eradicate it. The subsequent story of the drug's gradual and almost universal adoption by the Chinese people is well known, but whether these new edicts are to be merely replicas of their predecessors so far as effect is concerned, who can venture to predict?

MANCHURIA.

The negotiations between Viceroy Hsu and the Japanese Consul General, Mr. Higuchi, continue to progress towards happy results. We have already explained that the first question dealt with was that of the Yalu timber-felling enterprise, and that the Viceroy, while on the one hand prohibiting further operating on the part of the Chinese company now working in the Yalu valley, is understood to have sent to Peking a strongly worded suggestion for a renewal of the Pien-tsin conference on a much more liberal basis. The telegraph now adds that further questions have been virtually disposed of. One was that of the Hanbushu coal mine and incidentally of all the mining property throughout the belt of country traversed by the Mukden-Antung Railway. This has been disposed of by a concession equally creditable to both the contracting parties; namely, that all these mines are to be worked by Chinese and Japanese conjointly. Finally the salt problem was approached. This could not be dealt with radically in a moment, but the Viceroy agreed that the Japanese salt hitherto confiscated should be restored to its owners, and that pending final arrangements as to the system to be pursued in future, Japanese importers of salt should conform to the provisions of Chinese fiscal regulations. The Asahi Shimbun's Mukden correspondent says that the meetings take place every fortnight and that most of the work is done by Governor Tung-shao, the Viceroy interfering only occasionally. Nothing could be more correct than the Chinese officials show themselves. They eschew the Chinese habit of linguistic refinements and respect of delays for reference, and they deal with each question succinctly and intelligently.

There are no less than thirty problems to be disposed of, and seven out of every ten represent Chinese protests. It is expected that fully ten days or a fortnight will be needed to bring the labours of the conference to a close.

Among other things it may be mentioned that the Japanese have agreed to restore to China some 300 buildings which became prizes of war in 1905, and which the Chinese authorities claimed as Chinese property. These buildings are now for the most part occupied by Japanese subjects, and it is said that their restoration will cause much inconvenience to the latter. Presumably they were in Russian possession at the time of their capture by the Japanese troops.

According to the Asahi's information, the Japanese project for disposing of the salt question is to form one large Chinese-Japanese company which shall control the whole of the salt industry of the leased territory as well as of the Three Eastern Provinces. Many of our readers are probably aware that the manufacture of salt is one of the chief industries of Kwangtung, and it is easy to understand Japan's solicitude about the future of this valuable enterprise—Japan Mail.

How to be Beautiful.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Graine Charms, Laid Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmante will enable you to do it. For Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents. 654

MAIL TABLES

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Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

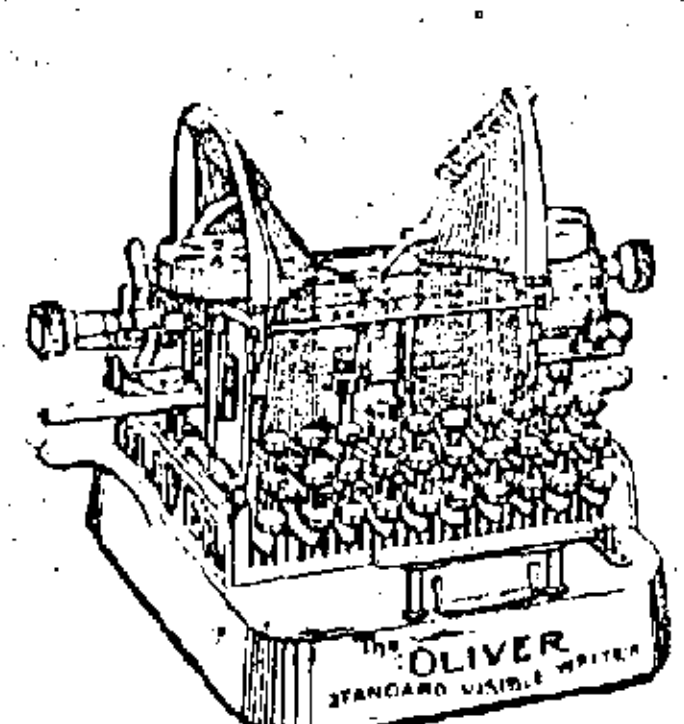
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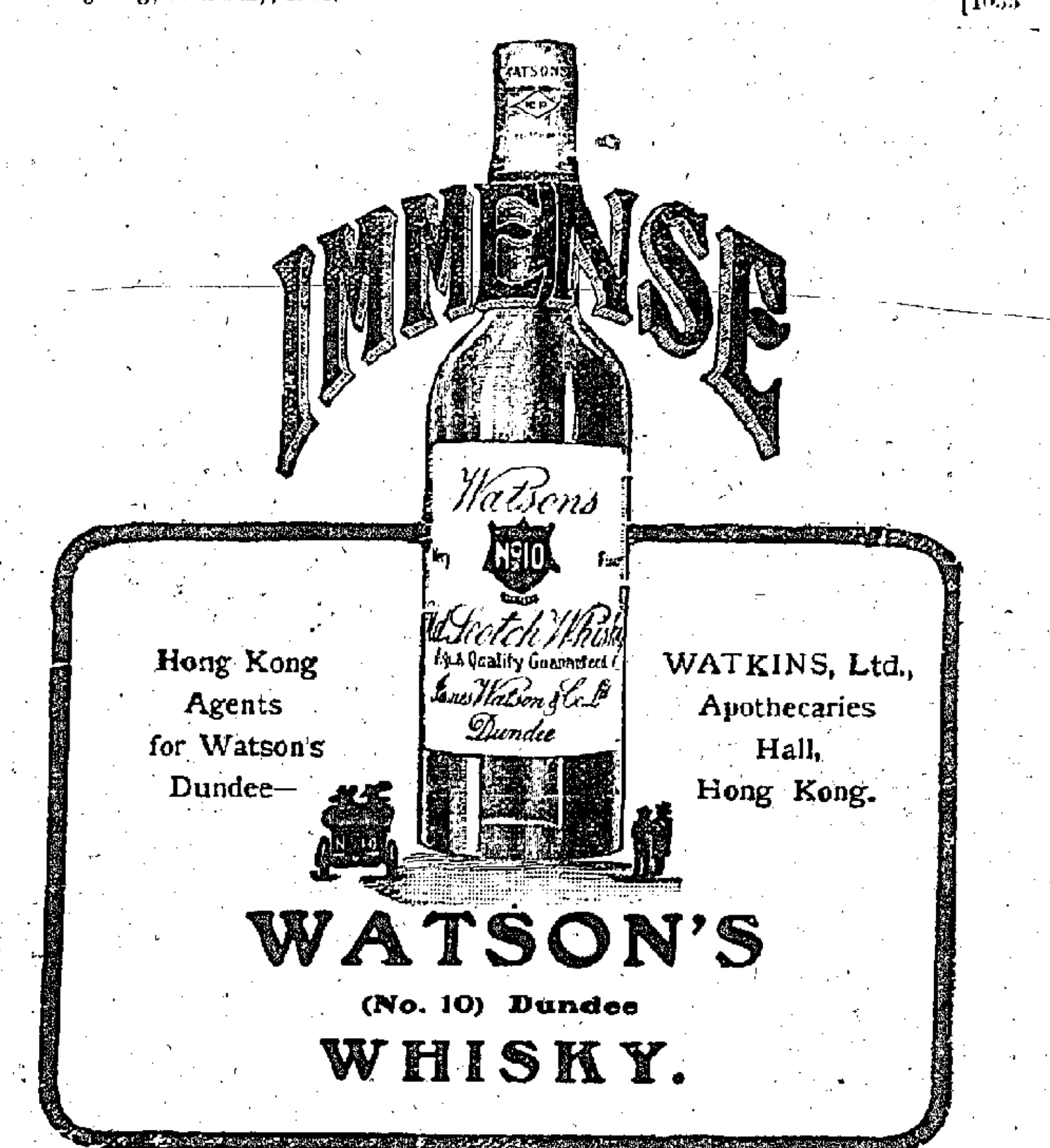
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DR. M. H. CHAUN, THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 505

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 461

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SUNDA	About 18th July	Freight and Passengers.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 25th July	Freight and Passengers.
	Capt. A. L. Valentini		
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS (DELTA)		Noon, 27th July	See Special of C.A.L.
of C.A.L.	Capt. C. L. Daniel		Advertisement.

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E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

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GERU & LOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 25th July, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	On 29th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 3rd August, 4 P.M.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.
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LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About Friday 25th July.
	Capt. W. von SENDE	
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	About Sunday 28th July.
	Capt. F. SERRILL	
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	Wednesday 31st July, at Noon.
	Capt. C. WOLTERMAN	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	About Wednesday 31st July.
	Capt. H. KIRCHNER	
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 15th Aug., at Noon.
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"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	7th Sept.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	19th Sept.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	5th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 26th Sept.	14th Oct.
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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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T. ARIMA, Manager.

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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
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TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Aug.	JAPAN	First half of Aug.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
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PLAN OF FOREIGN CONVEYANCE, SHANGHAI

PLAN OF HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) with inset

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Great Britain—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin,

1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859;

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1876, with Additional Article; Opium Con-

vention, 1894; Chungking Convention, 1891;

Tientsin Convention, 1890; Bureau

Convention 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898;

Weihaiwei 1898; Convention, Commercial;

Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention,

1904.

France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860;

Tientsin, 1865; Conventions, 1866, 1867, and

1868; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional

1868; Peking, 1899; Immigration, 1894;

Commercial, 1903.

